Fort Worth Weekly Gazette.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886. VOL. XVI: NO. 22.

TRUNK TRAGEDY.

ible Story Told by Defendant e Preller Murder Case. y Questions Unanswered.

Met His Death at the Hands of Friend and Was by Him Packed in the Trunk.

Thread That Can Save Maxwell's k from the Gallows—His Course Unjustifiable.

THE ACCUSED MAN SPEAKS.

ouis, Mo., May 18.—The Post- this afternoon prints a state- le by H. M. Brooks, alias Max- on trial for the murder of C. Preller, which will contain the of Brooks, and which will be the utmost by his attorneys in The statement was made to Jennings, present city editor of Dispatch, and it has been ap- y Brook's attorneys. Jennings the statement with some re- the chief points of which are as Maxwell's explanation of the Preller is his only defense. That also was made in writing to his , Messrs. Martin & Fauntleroy, nths ago, and Maxwell will go witness stand and repeat it. In e said his desire all along had unburden himself to the d allow his actions previous to e to substantiate his declara- These actions show that he neither itted a crime nor tried to conceal from the moment of his arrival outhern hotel until his departure Francisco every act, almost every his, bad been the property of the and these acts, these words, form st links in the chain of circum- which they have forged to hold nt to his crime.

only act," he said, "about which been any doubt at all, has been which I am now accused. I e now as much as anybody that a mistake in withholding my de- but what could I do? I was here a strange world with no one to me but my counsel; and I followed vice to the letter."

Attorneys for the defense will not e identity of the remains, but will lege the death of Preller at Max- hands, and insist that his death was ts accident arising from circum- which Preller himself had invited. llowing is Brooks' statement: Preller was suffering from rse disease for which I eviously prescribed, mixing the medicine myself from bottles in the medi- e I carried with me; but his ail- had reached a stage when it was ary for me to make certain investi- I was obliged to use a catheter, ing the catheter the parts were t. I had previously applied chlo- in order to produce a condition of . I used chloroform in this on a man named Harrison in Liv- without any serious result. I ex- the process to Preller and told at I should have to do. He was ly willing but was very anxious for treat him in this manner. During y I purchased four ounces of chlo- which was standing in a bottle on t of my washstand when I was some surgical instruments. This g of the instruments took place afternoon. It was intended as a ation for the operation. As I was g the instruments I overturned the of chloroform and it went headlong the basin, the cork coming out l but one ounce and a quarter ounce and a half going the sink. This was probably 3 , and after getting my instruments I went out to secure some more form. I went to a drug store. I know where, but a store near the I asked for chloroform. The clerks e persons there have said I was ex- and in a hurry. This was not so. I wn in a chair in the drug store for than a quarter of an hour. I was leisurely about the business, for was no hurry. If I am not mistaken a long conversation with someone drug store. When I got the chloro- I repaired to my room. Preller had in and out of my room and his own e afternoon. About 5 o'clock we operations. I administered the form in the usual way. I was hold- saturated cloth to his nose. Preller through the first stage all right. several moments, I don't know how long. Then he entered the stage and there the terrible result

I discovered too late that he was Imagine my horror when this fact upon me. I was wild with t, but had presence of mind to cut his shirt and undershirt the body, and getting a wet towel I d him around the neck and shoulder half an hour or so. I didn't give th I was ready to drop from ex- ion, and my efforts were not relaxed he had been dead some time. All clothes he had on at the time were a and an undershirt; I had stripped for the operation. What did I do I saw my friend was dead? What I do? I did not know what to do t to drink. I drank everything I get. I drank wine, whisky, every- What were my thoughts? I y, say. All I remember is that I a pair of drawers, the first that into my hands, and put the body my trunk, from which I had removed clothing. I put it into my trunk an after Preller's death. What was beside this I have no recollection of. or and consternation had possession, know only that my feelings were of almost horror. I remained in my that night, the same room in which remains were found. It would be for me to say that I slept, for I , and I was glad when morning What I did after leaving the room know, for the chase has all been ed."

"Was a catheter found among your al instruments?"

"I don't know. I carried some of my ments away in the valise and threw from the Pacific."

"Had you any plans about disposing of body?"

"None whatever. I meant to leave it expecting that it would be dis- ed sooner than it was, and thinking a postmortem would reveal the true of facts, that Preller had met his while undergoing such operation as designated."

"How about Preller's money?"

"I know nothing about Preller's money I had plenty of money of my own or I couldn't have made the long trip which I did."

Mr. Jennings closes by stating that this is only a synopsis of the full written statement in the hands of Brooks' counsel, which give all the details of Sunday's occurrences in room 144 at the Southern hotel, but the attorneys refused to give the written statement, and by their advice Brooks declined to say any more. According to his own story the cutting off of Preller's mustache, the inscription about the "traitor" found in a trunk, and all the queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear-crazed condition after the fatality.

A JURY SECURED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 18.—The anticipation that the Maxwell trial would be begun in earnest to-day attracted a large crowd of spectators to the criminal court rooms this morning. The work of the morning was to have been the selection of a jury from the panel of forty-seven who were selected last week from those summoned as to their ability to impartially try the case. All but one of the panel of forty-seven were present when the court opened, but the absence of this one delayed proceedings. The court issued a writ demanding his presence. It was placed in the hands of a deputy, who immediately went in search of the delinquent. At 1:30 o'clock the deputy returned with his man. The prosecution and defense made challenges, the former demanding the withdrawal of twenty from the total number of forty-seven, the latter fifteen—thus leaving twelve, who compose a jury that will try the case. The court then adjourned until 2:30 p. m., when C. D. Bishop for the state will open the case.

At the afternoon session of the court, Mr. Bishop opened the prosecution with a long statement of the case, and what the state expected to prove. He rehearsed and recited at length the circumstances and facts attending the arrival here of Brooks and Preller, their sojourn at the Southern hotel, Brooks' conduct while here, his sudden departure, the absence of Preller, the finding of the body in one of Brooks' trunks, its partial identification as that of Preller, the journey of Brooks to 'Frisco, thence to Auckland, his arrest there and return to this city by the officers, and in fact gave a full history of the events as they took place, claiming at the close that Brooks killed Preller and that he did it willfully, maliciously and premeditatedly. The deputy sheriff then called the names of the witnesses for the state, numbering about fifty, and asked that the witnesses for the defense should also be called, whereupon Mr. Fauntleroy of the counsel for the defense answered: "We have none." The first witness was then called, Merit R. Noble, who was at the time of the murder, a clerk at the Southern hotel, but who now resides in Texarkana. He testified to the defendant having arrived at the hotel on the morning of March 31, and registered as "W. H. Lennox Maxwell, M.D." Maxwell was assigned room 144, on the second floor. C. Arthur Preller arrived at the hotel April 3, and was given room 385. The witness recognized a photograph handed him as that of Preller. He remembered the body being found in the trunk taken from room 144. He saw it twice, and while viewing it the second time he came to the belief that it was that of Preller. After a very brief cross-examination which elicited nothing the court adjourned until to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 19.—H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, on trial for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, was brought into the criminal court this morning at 10 o'clock and waited for Judge VanWaggoner to dispose of the unimportant cases on the docket and call his own. The prisoner maintained his quiet demeanor, and professes great relief at having been allowed by his attorneys to make a true statement of the manner in which Preller came to his death, and feels confident that public opinion has already acquitted him of intentional crime. All of the witnesses for the state were present in a body and are kept under strict surveillance by the sheriff. L. E. Hunt, the present clerk of the Southern hotel, was the first witness examined this morning, and his examination and cross-examination consumed the greater part of the morning. He testified that he was cashier of the hotel at the time of the murder. He identified the prisoner as the man, who in April, 1885, registered as W. H. Lennox Maxwell, M. D. He identified a photograph as that of C. Arthur Preller, who arrived at the house April 3. His testimony was a repetition of the facts so well known of the intimacy of the two Englishmen; Maxwell's apparent lack of money; the disappearance of Preller, the departure of Brooks for San Francisco and the discovery of the body in the trunk. During the cross-examination the witness admitted that he had no means of knowing that the man who registered as C. Arthur Preller did not register that name as an alias. He had gone to the morgue after Preller's body had been placed there, but could not identify it; could not state positively that the remains were those of a human being.

William Lyon, a porter at the Southern hotel, identified the trunks, hat-boxes, etc., found in Preller's and Maxwell's rooms as those belonging to the two men. He had seen them together often. Brooks seemed to evince a great desire to become closely intimate with Preller. The two men seemed always on the best of terms.

John Manyon, another porter, testified that the zinc trunk in which the body was found was among Maxwell's baggage when the latter arrived at the hotel. He assisted in carrying the trunk down to the police. He witnessed the opening and described the position in which the body was found, also the finding of the paper pinned to the lid of the trunk, reading, "So die all traitors to the great cause."

E. Warren of Worcestor, Mass., testified that he was acquainted with the prisoner and Preller; had met them on board the steamship Cephalonia. He had witnessed their introduction to each other. They seemed to become very intimate, but the prisoner was the more demonstrative in his efforts to strengthen the friendship. Maxwell gave him to understand that he was a physician, having graduated with honor from an English medical college. He was also stated to be an attorney, and said that he had been regularly admitted to the bar. The prisoner had written to the witness after they had both arrived in the United States, stating that he and Preller were about to engage in the cattle business in Texas. The witness had seen the remains found in the trunk and identified them as those of Arthur Preller. The court then adjourned for one hour.

Maggie Cuddy, chambermaid at the Southern, took the stand. She recognized the prisoner as the occupant of room No. 144 during a part of the month of April, 1885. She was shown a photograph which she said was that of Preller, whom she had often seen in the prisoner's room. She identified various articles found among Preller's and Maxwell's baggage. The prisoner was a late riser, and it was 11 o'clock before she could ever get into his room to perform her duties, but on Monday morning, however, after the death of Preller, the prisoner had arisen very early, for she saw him in one of the corriders at about 6 a. m. He appeared nervous and excited.

Henry Arlington, head waiter at the Southern hotel, next testified. He recognized the prisoner as Maxwell. He first met him on April 2, 1885, in the hotel dining-room. He next saw him on Good Friday, when he and Preller were at lunch. This was the first time he had seen Preller. The witness here recognized a photograph of Preller. He had a talk with both at this time but particularly with Maxwell, who said he knew Manchester, Eng., well and had been a surgeon at the hospital there. He next saw Preller on Easter Sunday morning, when he was at the piano in the parlor. Maxwell was seated near by. He did not see Preller again, but saw Maxwell about 10:15 that night. He came into the ordinary and called for a wine card. He ordered a small bottle of champagne. He was a little drunk. The wine was brought but he only sipped a little of it. He told me to give the remainder to the boys. He then pulled out a roll of bank bills and dropping them on the table said: "Suppose a man was to murder somebody in this country and he had $500 or $600, could he get off?"

"Good God," I said, "you are in a civilized country now, young man."

From that he wandered off to his experience in the Turkish army. He said the sultan had made a pasha out of him for service on the field. He talked at random and foolishly. Finally he walked out, but stopped at the door and pulling out a large pistol said, "Isn't that a daisy?" and added that he had knocked several Russians in the head. I asked him where he and his friend were going. He said his friend was away in the country, but that he, himself, was going to the Cape. He said he would change his clothes for a Western out-fit, and I advised him to retain the suit he had on. Then he asked me to go and have a good time with him. He said he didn't give a damn for spending fifty or sixty dollars, but I told him I was on watch and couldn't get away and he left. The next time I saw Maxwell was on Monday evening following. He was in the ordinary drinking coffee. I asked him if he was going out to have that good time, and looking up quickly, he said no, that he was called back to Turkey and would have to leave. He then left the room and that was the last I saw of him until he was brought back here. The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing, excepting he stated that in his testimony before the coroner he did not say anything about Maxwell asking him whether if a man should kill another man he could get off for $500 or $600, because he did not at the time remember the incident, but it was recalled to his mind by one of the waiters afterwards, and he then recollected it. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

ROASTED ALIVE.

A Frantic Mother Sees Her Four Little Ones Perish in the Flames.

AKRON, OHIO, May 19.—The little home of Mrs. Mary Mooney, a widow, situated three miles north of Akron, was burned to the ground shortly before midnight, and her four children, the oldest twelve and the youngest four years of age, perished in the flames. Mrs. Mooney awoke in the night and found herself choking with smoke. She snatched her baby of two years and told the other little ones, who were almost stifled by the smoke, to follow her. Mrs. Mooney sprang out of a window with the baby in her arms, and landed almost unhurt. The baby also received but slight injuries. Lawrence Mooney, aged sixty, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Mooney, was awakened by the children's outcry, and rushed out of the house only to be told by the frantic mother that her four little ones were still in the burning building. Both mother and uncle rushed into the flames time after time, but were beaten back, Mooney at length falling exhausted and terribly blistered, while the flesh on his hands hung in threads. It took but a few moments to consume the little building, and this morning the charred bits of flesh and the larger bones of the bodies of the four little ones were found in the ruins. Lawrence Mooney's injuries may prove fatal. Mrs. Mooney and her two grown daughters, living in the city, are wild with grief. The $900 insurance and the little piece of ground is all that is left to the stricken mother. The fire caught from an overheated stove.

A bottle of Augostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade, or any other cold drink with, will keep you free from dyspepsia, colic, diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

KNIGHT OF LABOR BLAINE.

The Plumed Knight a Prominent Member of Powderly's Organization.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 19.—"Did you know that Hon. James G. Blaine was an active working member of the Knights of Labor?" asked a local member of that order this afternoon. To the reporter's negative reply the gentleman responded: "Well, yes; the fact, however, has never crept out, and many of the order knew nothing of it till it was announced in the official paper of our organization, the Journal of United Labor. Blaine is by profession a journalist and you may depend that with the executive ability of men like Powderly, Blaine and others, that I might mention that the Knights of Labor will continue to grow, and it will take more than the combined efforts of trades unions to crush us out.

Pond's Extract.

In the very common and obstinate forms of diseases known as Piles, or Hemorrhoids, it has won its greatest reputation among the people.

ALL ABOUT AN AGITATOR.

The Remarkable Domestic Doings of Martin Irons, the K. of L. Leader.

Evidence Proving That He Had Too Many Irons in the Fire at Once.

A Story That is Calculated to Startle Some of His Followers.

SEDALIA BAZOO.

The Bazoo again pays its kindest regards to Martin Irons this morning, and it is not necessary that the "noble order" should be called upon for an assessment, for there is no expense whatever attached to the publication. Mr. Irons, it is claimed by some, is to be Mr. Powderly's competitor, at an election to be held this fall, for the office of grand master workman of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Irons is a citizen of Sedalia, and as the Bazoo is interested in every resident of the city, it feels in duty bound to render this particular individual all the assistance within its power in the race in which it is alleged he is about to enter. There are many abroad who do not appreciate the great commander of the Knights on the Southwest system, and, in fact, know very little of his past history. As the Bazoo's facilities for obtaining information of this character are remarkably good, the readers of this paper can rest assured that nothing will be overlooked. The Bazoo is at present working up a case in which the developments promise to be startling, but in the meantime presents the following from the last issue of the St. Louis Sunday Sayings:

REFLECTS ON IRONS.

Some days ago the Sunday Sayings received information reflecting very seriously upon Martin Irons, master workman of District Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor, at whose dictum the great strike on the Gould system, resulting in the going out of workmen, was inaugurated. At first blush it seemed impossible that the charge could be true; the idea seemed absurd that a man who had been guilty of such disregard of the moral and civil laws could possibly have been intrusted with such extraordinary powers as are placed in the hands of those holding high offices in the great labor organization. In brief, the allegations were to the effect that Irons had been guilty of the crime of bigamy in contracting a common law marriage with a woman while a previous wife was still in the land of the living; that he had been a grossly cruel husband to both his wives, and that, although a married man, he had on several occasions been detected in most serious and unpardonable immoralities.

Of course such charges could not be accepted without proof, and, with a view to either establishment or rejection, the Sayings sent its emissaries to Lexington, Mo., Richmond, Mo., and Sedalia, Mo., where they met with and interviewed first a number of prominent citizens, and second, the

STILL SURVIVING FIRST WIFE

of the famous agitator. The report which the correspondent made on his return to St. Louis is given below, and it may be stated that while the facts it contains are startling, others are omitted of a much more sensational nature, the correspondent, though believing them also to be true, not being able in the brief time at his disposal to verify them so thoroughly as to warrant their publication.

The first place the correspondent visited was Lexington, Mo., where he had an interview with T. B. Berne, who is a brother-in-law of Martin Irons, as follows:

"I have known Martin Irons for thirty-five years, but have not seen him for sixteen years or more. I worked with him at Richmond, Mo., and at St. Louis. He learned the trade of a quadrant maker, and what he knows in other trades was picked up. I never thought he was a finished workman."

"Is there any truth in the allegation that Mrs. Irons and her children drove Martin from home?"

"Yes."

"Do you know whether Martin has ever obtained a divorce from his wife?"

"I will not answer any questions relative to his family, as I do not want to mix myself up in

FAMILY DIFFICULTIES."

"Where was Martin married?"

"Lexington, Ky."

"What was Mrs. Irons' maiden name?"

"It was Brown."

The reporter then proceeded to Mrs. Irons' place, five miles west of Richmond, Mo. She made the following statement:

"I was born in Kelkeith, Scotland, June 21, 1832. My maiden name was Mary Brown. My father was Robert Brown and my mother's maiden name was Jeannette Jeffries. I was married to Martin Irons in Lexington, Ky., by J. K. Lyle, D. D., in the presence of Amelia Brown, on July 28, 1852."

"Do you know the name of Martin Irons' parents?"

"Yes. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1833. His father's name was Martin Irons; his mother's name was Beanie Irons. He had two brothers and two sisters. Amelia Brown, who was present at my wedding, is my step-sister."

"Where did you go after you were married?"

"We resided at Lexington, Ky., about three weeks, when we started for New Orleans, where my brother and Mr. Irons went into the saloon and restaurant business. After remaining in Cincinnati three months we returned to Lexington, Ky., when Mr. Irons went to work for Mr. Hemingway in a hemp factory, looking after machinery, where he lost the second finger of his left hand. We then moved back to Cincinnati in the spring of 1853, when he worked for my brother as a machinist. Shortly after this he went to work in a sewing machine shop. From there we went to Newport, Ky., where he remained several weeks, Mr. Irons still working in sewing machine shops. We went from there to Jamestown, Ky., where Mr. Irons worked in the hemp factory. We remained there until the fall of 1854, when we went to Lexington, Ky., where he went to work in the machine shops. In 1856 we went to Hannibal, Mo., and from there, as he could not find work, Mr. Irons went to St. Louis, where I think he

WORKED AS A MACHINIST.

"In 1856 we went to Lexington, Mo., where Irons went to work for McGrew & Morrison in the foundry. We left Lexington, Mo., in 1859, going to Liberty, Mo., where I lived during the war. From Liberty we went back to Lexington, Mo., in the fall of 1865. From Lexington we went to Knoxville, Mo., in 1867, where Mr. Irons worked in a sawmill. We left Knoxville in 1870, going to the place where I now live, five miles southwest of Richmond, Mo., adjoining Thos. A. Brown on the west."

"When did you separate from your husband?"

"In 1876 I left him and have not seen him since we separated. He has not since then sent me enough money to support myself and family."

"Have you ever been divorced from Mr. Irons?"

"No; but I received a letter from him stating that if I wanted a divorce he would not appear against me. Since then I have learned that he has married again. I do not know the woman he married last."

"Was Mr. Irons a kind parent and husband?"

"No; he was very cruel."

"Mention a case in point."

"He once brought a woman of lewd character to the house. I do not know who she was. I took my children and we went into another room, leaving Mr. Irons and the woman to themselves. I learned the next day that the woman was one of bad character."

"You say you were never divorced from Mr. Irons; have you any marriage certificate?"

Mrs. Irons produced the document, which read as follows:

"This is to certify that Martin Irons and Mary Brown were with their own consent this date

LAWFULLY JOINED TOGETHER

in holy bonds of matrimony, which was solemnized by me, a minister of the gospel, licensed to solemnize marriages, in the presence of creditable witnesses. Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1852. J. K. LYLE, D. D."

"Was any complaint ever made against your husband for assaulting you?"

"Yes; Robert, my son, made complaint charging him with assault to kill, whereupon a warrant was issued and served by John Brown, who was sheriff of Ray county."

"What was done in the case?"

"It was compromised. Since our separation I have known very little of Mr. Irons, except through newspaper reports."

Returning to Lexington, Mo., the reporter had a talk with Mrs. Amelia Brown, the mother of Mrs. Irons, and a woman of seventy-five, who earns her living as a sick nurse. She said:

"I am the mother of Mrs. Irons, who was married to Martin Irons in Lexington, Ky., in 1852." The witness gave a brief history of her daughter's wanderings with her husband and added: "Martin was very cruel to his wife. I believe he undertook to kill her at one time at Richmond, Mo."

Adam Walk, a resident of Lexington, Mo., said he knew little personally about Irons, but a man named James Murphy had told him that Irons took a lewd woman to his own home. The woman's name was Sparks, and she had one child.

At Rosedale, Kas., where Irons was living with

HIS SECOND WIFE,

the reporter found Dr. Wolford, who said that he knew Irons when he lived there, as he attended his wife in sickness.

"Was Martin Irons married at Rosedale?" the reporter asked.

"No, I think not. All that I know is that they lived here as man and wife."

"Was he good to her?"

"Yes. They had two children. I have seen Irons since he left here. It was at Sedalia about a year ago. At that time Mrs. Irons was not in good health. This woman was not Martin Irons' first wife. I don't know the maiden name of Mrs. Irons No. 2. She was living as Martin Irons' wife in Sedalia at the time of her death, March, 1866. She had one daughter who would be now fifteen or sixteen years of age."

From a reputable citizen of Lexington, Mo., the following statement was obtained:

"Martin Irons, who formerly lived here and at Richmond, Mo., is a man of no standing, personally or otherwise, in the community. He originally came from Scotland to New York city. He married his wife, that now resides near Richmond, Ray county, in Lexington, Ky., while living in Lexington, Mo. During the war he claimed to be a British subject, and demanded protection from that government to keep him from serving in the army. While in this section Irons was considered a low man, contemptible wife-beater, a drunken loafer. I understand that at Richmond he was locked up two or three times for beating his wife, and that he abused her to such an extent that his children drove him from home. He left Richmond and married again without obtaining a divorce from his first wife."

THE STORM.

Report of the Damage Done by the Elements at Forest, Ohio.

FOREST, OHIO, May 16.—The storm here Friday night was one of the most fearful that ever visited this section of country. It came up suddenly, about 10 o'clock, the inky-black clouds being livid with brilliant light, which made the atmosphere as bright as day in the vicinity. It swept a clean track half a mile in width and nine miles in length, not striking the town to any great extent. William Elree and wife and two children and mother-in-law, Mrs. Higgins, were buried in the ruins of a large brick house and the first named were killed, and the rest were injured, the last named fatally. Mrs. McElree dug the others from the ruins. Miss Lexee was killed in her house. Isaac Lambert, eighty years old, was buried under his house and fatally injured. A. C. Packert was fatally hurt by falling timbers. Thomas Moore was buried under the ruins of a large frame house. Charles Packert and J. V. Thompson, sleeping in the same bed in this house, were carried a long distance and were landed safely in the bed. Thomas Hart and wife were blown from the bed in the second story and the latter perhaps fatally hurt.

A great many people are without homes and the sight along the track of the storm is a terrible one. Where there were blossoming orchards, growing crops, beautiful grounds and happy homes, today is all ruin and devastation. Some farms are made almost worthless. The loss is about three hundred and fifty or four hundred thousand dollars at the present estimate.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THEIR LABORS.

What the Labor Investigating Committee Accomplished in the Nineteen Days Employed.

Another Fort Worth Man Comes to the Front with a Patent—Postal Points.

The Senate Proposes a Substitute for the House Pension Bill for Mexican War Veterans.

Their Work.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A member of the special labor committee said to-day: "We left Washington nineteen days ago and have been away from St. Louis ten working days. The Texas sub-committee traveled 1980 miles in that time and examined 248 witnesses. The other subcommittee traveled 1000 miles and examined 200 witnesses. Returning to St. Louis we took the testimony of Martin Irons and came here. We had two stenographers working constantly and they have not yet been able to write out more than a third of their notes. The committee desires to examine Mr. Hoxie before preparing their report. Mr. Hoxie is at Atlantic City for the benefit of his health and will appear before the committee as soon as he is physically able to do so."

PATENTS ISSUED TO-DAY.

Wm. V. Ray, Belton, harness, saddle and gag-runner.

Wm D. Mayfield, assignor of W. F. & I. Mayfield, Fort Worth, mechanical dentistry.

John F. Pinkerton, Carlton, washing-machine.

POSTAL POINTS.

Fourth-class postmasters' commission: Chas. R. Challer, Luling, Tex.; H. C. Travers, Rockdale, Tex.; Joseph H. Mikeska, appointed postmaster at Westey, Postoffice at Frankford, Collin county, name changed to Pauline. Star service established, Pleasanton to Floresville via Fairview, twenty-five miles, and back six times a week by a schedule not to exceed five hours running time each way, one year from July 1. Mail messenger service continued New Braunfels, Comal county, for International & Great Northern railway from May 25.

COPYRIGHT BILL.

The copyright bill which the senate committee on patents has agreed to report favorably is probably the best measure attainable. It proposes to give to foreign authors copyright in the United States on condition that their books shall be printed in this country. It prohibits the importation of foreign books. This is a concession to the publishers, but will hardly get through this session.

A GREAT WRITER.

Mr. W. A. Crowffill, who has been prominently connected for a number of years with the New York World, Detroit Free Press and Frank Leslie's publications as editorial and special writer, has been engaged by the Washington Daily Post for the editorial staff, and entered on his duties Sunday last.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

The senate pension committee has reported a substitute for the house Mexican pension bill. The senate bill pensions only those who served fourteen days or more; whether in the Mexican war or border wars, and all these above the age of sixty-two. Those under that age are pensioned for disability only.

Miles and Geronimo.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following telegram was received at the war department this morning from Gen. Miles, dated Nogales, A. T. May 16: Capt. Hasfield of the Fourth cavalry struck Geronimo's camp yesterday morning, and at first was quite successful in capturing the camp and horses, driving the Indians some distance in the Canola mountains of Mexico about noon. In the morning, five miles from camp, through a deep canon, the Indians were attacked. They fought two hours. We lost two soldiers killed, three wounded and many horses and mules. Reports are that the Indians were seventy strong, and that several were killed. Other troops are in close proximity to the hostiles. It is impossible to give the exact number of hostiles with Geronimo. Our troops and the Mexicans have fought them five times within the last twelve days, although at some disadvantage, not without loss to the Indians. It requires nine-tenths of the command to hold in check the large bodies of Indians on the reservation and to protect the settlements.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Among the more important confirmations by the senate, in executive session to-day, were the following: Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury; Chas. C. Sweeney, collector of customs for the Galveston district; Silas W. Burt, naval officer of customs at New York; H. L. Beattie, surveyor of customs at New York; Lawrence Harrigan, appraiser of merchandise at St. Louis; John H. Farley, collector of internal revenue at Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. H. Davis, pension agent at Philadelphia; T. C. McConnell, postmaster at Brownwood, Tex.

Will Review the Parades.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The president will leave Washington Sunday evening, the 30th inst., for Brooklyn, where he will review the decoration day parade the following morning, and will view the parade in New York in the afternoon. If possible he will return to Washington Tuesday morning.

What Will Grover Recommend?

WASHINGTON, May 18.—One of the topics considered at the cabinet meeting to-day was the seizure of American fishing vessels by Canadian authorities for alleged violation of custom laws.

An Important Labor Gathering.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 19.—The officers of twenty national trades unions met here with closed doors yesterday to take united action, it was stated, to resist the encroachments being made upon the unions by the Knights of Labor. William Wiehe of Pittsburg, president of the Amalgamated Society of Iron and Steel Workers, presided. P. J. Maguire of Cleveland, who represented the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, acted as secretary and vice-president, and John S. Kitchner of the Cigar-makers' International Union as sergeant-at-arms. Twenty delegates, representing the national trades unions of the following trades, were present: Coal miners, printers, iron-molders, cigar-makers, carpenters, brick-layers, iron and steel workers, furniture-makers, granite-cutters, boiler-makers, tailors, metal-workers, nail operators and rollers, boot and shoe stitchers, stereotypers and the national federation of trades. Letters pledging themselves to stand by the action of the conference were received from the druggists, glass blowers, wool hat finishers, telegraphers, the Ohio valley trades assembly silk and fur hat finishers, the flint glass workers, piano makers, engineers, machinists and spinners. The thirty-two associations represented by delegates or letters were claimed to have a total membership of 367,726. The representative of each organization presented its grievance. At the close of the evening session, which continued until after midnight, the secretary stated that resolutions had been adopted declaring that in view of the success that had attended the efforts of the national and international union in the past, they should strictly preserve their distinct and individual anatomy, that it is not deemed advisable for any trades unions to be controlled by or to join the Knights of Labor in a body, believing that the trades unions are best qualified to regulate their own international trade affairs. The resolutions further declare that it is the purpose of a certain element of the Knights of Labor to destroy the trades unions, and that this element makes it a point to encroach on the missions and prerogatives of the trades unions, arousing antagonism and provoking dissensions in the labor movement, to the delight and satisfaction of capitalists. The conference, however, concluded that some concentrated plan of action was absolutely necessary to prevent the continuance of this destructive policy and establish harmonious and fraternal relations between all the various branches of organized labor, and a set of terms was drafted with this object in view, to be presented as a treaty for consideration of the Knights of Labor, which will meet next Tuesday at Cleveland. The nature of the terms was not disclosed. They will be submitted to the general executive board of the Knights of Labor Monday next by a committee.

VIRGINIA VENDETTA.

One Man Killed, Two Fatally and Five Dangerously Wounded.

MARTINSVILLE, VA., May 18.—No greater tragedy has occurred in Virginia in a decade than that which fills this town with gloom and excitement. In a fight last evening, on a crowded street, many shots were fired, and as a result Jacob Terry, a young farmer, is dead, and his two brothers, W. K. Terry and Benjamin Terry, cannot live. Col. P. D. Spencer, a prominent business man and manufacturer; Tarleton Brown, proprietor of Brown's tobacco warehouse, R. L. Jones, a saloon-keeper, R. L. Gregory, a hotel-keeper, and Sandy Martin are all dangerously wounded.

On Saturday night an anonymous circular was issued and posted up all over town. It seriously reflected on W. K. Terry, a young business man, and his father, the late William Terry, a prominent citizen. Yesterday morning the three brothers went to the printing office and demanded the name of the author of the card. The printer informed them that Col. P. D. Spencer was the author. Last evening, soon after the tobacco factory had closed for the day and the streets filled with operatives returning from their work, the Terry brothers started in the direction of Spencer's factory. When about half-way there, they were met by Spencer with his brother and several friends. W. K. Terry addressed a few words to Spencer, who told him not to shoot. Just then some one fired a pistol. The scene that followed beggars description. Forty shots were fired with the fatal effect as stated above. It is believed that Brown and the two Terrys will live but a few hours.

A GREAT MAN DEAD.

One of the Oldest and Most Distinguished Citizens of New Orleans Passes Away.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 15.—Gen. John L. Lewis, one o the oldest and most distinguished citizens of New Orleans, died here to-day. Although a native of Kentucky, Gen. Lewis was a resident of this city for the last eighty-three years of his life, and prominent in political and military circles. He came to Louisiana in 1803 with his father, who was appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory by President Jefferson. In 1826 young Lewis was selected clerk of the civil district court, which office he held for many years. In 1843 he was appointed commander of state militia. In 1846 he was elected to the shrievalty and in 1853 he was chosen mayor of the city against A. D. Crossman, then mayor, and one of the strongest men politically ever known. From 1826 to the present day he has held innumerable high and important offices. Although sixty years of age he entered the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war and served with distinction in the trans-Mississippi department, receiving a severe wound at the battle of Mansfield.

The Sensation of the Season.

Special to the Gazette.

ALVORD, TEX., May 19.—Our town was thrown into considerable excitement and state of wonder late yesterday evening by the news of a strange kind of steer being in town which caps the climax of the season, and which proved to be the strangest specimen of a cow-brute ever seen in these "diggings." One of our most prominent citizens reports that he discovered it in the dense bottom of Sandy creek, about two miles from town.

He was so struck by its strange looks and appearance that he accordingly drove it to town and penned it in Sheriff Owen's lot. Its head and body looks to be about the size of those of a nine or ten-month-old calf well formed and in very good order, weighing about 175 pounds. But its horns are something near sixteen or eighteen inches long, and judging from the wrinkles on them it proves the brute to be about twelve or fourteen years old. It is marked but has no brand. Some of our best informed citizens think it to be of an old Mexican or Spanish descent, while others advance the idea that probably it may be one that escaped from Sells Bros.' show while at Denison. But most of them are still in doubt as to its origin.

Must Return to the Old Scale.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 19.—A number of prominent packers of this city have been interviewed regarding the truth of the report that all houses would abandon the eight-hour system, and that if the men do not consent to stay they will be compelled to shut down indefinitely. This will affect, directly or indirectly, 30,000 persons.